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Educ. 7201

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Wiki Assignment#5

Oct. 25, 2011

Keith, S., & Martin, M.E. (2005). Cyber-Bullying: Creating a Culture of Respect in a Cyber World. *Reclaiming Children and Youth: The Journal of Strength-based Interventions*, 13(4), 224-228.

This article discusses a new form of school violence, cyber-bullying. It explains what cyber-bully is, and that it is because of new and emerging technologies that bullies have easy access to their victims. The article gives a list of signs that your child or student is being cyber-bullied. It offers practical suggestions for dealing with cyber-bullying (Keith & Martin, 2005, p 224).

Hummell, L. (2007). Cyber-bullying: What It Is and How to Prevent It. *Delta Kappa Gamma Bulletin,* 73(3), 26-27. Retrieved from EBSCOhost.

This article discusses what is cyber-bullying, how to prevent it, and what children can do if they or someone they know is a victim of cyber-bullying. The article also gives a list of characteristics for cyber-bullying for educators, administrators, and parents to know, and how to help the children overcome this type of bullying (Hummel, 2007, p 26).

Kowalski, R.M., Limber, S.P. (2007). Electronic Bullying Among Middle School Students. *Journal of Adolescent Health,* 41(6), Supplement, S22-S30

Retrieved from <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X07003618>

This article presents a study that examined the prevalence of electronic bullying among middle school students. About 3,767 middle school students in grades 6, 7, and 8 who attend middle schools in the southeastern and northwestern United States completed a questionnaire. The study examined the participants’ experiences with electronic bullying, as both victims and bullies themselves. The results show that 11% of the students had been electronically bullied, 7% were bully/victims, and 4% had electronically bullied someone (Kowalski & Limber, 2007, p s22).

Bhat, S. C. (2008). Cyber Bullying: Overview and Strategies for School Counselors, Guidance Officers, and All School Personnel. *Australian Journal of Guidance & Counseling,* 18(1), 53-66. Retrieved from Education Research Complete EBSCOhost.

This article discusses tools used by cyber bullies on their victims. Presented in the article are intervention strategies for school counselors, guidance officers, and school personnel to adopt with students and parents (Bhat, 2008, p 53).

Gauvain, M. (2008). Vygotsky’s Sociocultural Theory. In Haith, M.M. & Benson, J.B. (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of Infant and Early Childhood Development,* 3, 404-413. Oxford, United Kingdom: Academic Press.

Retrieved from http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?&id=GALE%7CCX4097900170&v=2.1&u=cuny\_broo39667&it=r&p=GVRL&sw=w

This article describes the socialcultural theory introduced by Russian psychologist Lev S. Vygotsky. Vygotsky’s Socialcultural Theory suggests that the social and cultural world contributes our cognitive development.

Cook, C., Daciuk, J., Gadalla, T., Mishna, F., & Solomon, S. (2010). Cyber bullying behaviors among middle and high-school students. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry,* 80(3), 362-372.

In this article, a study examines the impact and different experiences of cyber-bullying among a large and diverse sample of middle and high-school students, participants 2,186 from a large urban center in Canada. The survey examined the use of technology, cyber bullying behavior, and the psychosocial impact of bullying and being bullied (Cook, Daciuk, Gadalla, Mishna & Solomon, 2010, p 362).

Bauman, S. (2010). Cyber-bullying in a Rural Intermediate School: An Exploratory Study. *The Journal of Early Adolescence,* 30(6), 803-833.

This article is about a survey that was completed by 221 students in an intermediate school, grades 5-8, in a rural area of the Southwestern United States. The survey was based on the students’ familiarity with technology and their experiences with cyber-bullying during the school year. The results were, 1.5% of participants were cyber-bullies, only 3% were cyber-victims, and 8.6% as cyber-bullies and cyber-victims. Grade and gender differences were also studied in the survey (Bauman, 2010, p 803).

Pfister, J. (2011). Teaching internet etiquette: Dealing with Cyber-bullying. *Gateway Journalism Review,* 41(323), 18-19.

Retrieved from <http://go.galegroup.com/ps/i.do?&id=GALE%7CA265290719&v=2.1&u=cuny_broo39667&it=r&p=AONE&sw=w>

This article discusses teaching internet etiquette to students. It explains that providing internet etiquette education in schools about how to use social networking sites in positive ways is a measure that should be taken in order to prevent cyber-bullying (Pfister, 2011, p 18). The article points out through education of internet etiquette, students would be taught how to be respectful through technological communication and how to avoid being a victim of cyber-bullying.

Lenhart, A. (2009). Cyber-bullying is Not Worse than Physical Bullying. Media Violence. Greenhaven Press.

This article explains that cyber-bullying is a problem in the computer age, but that traditional bullying was still more common than online harassment. A survey was done to back up that viewpoint. This article also points out that teens who share their identities and thoughts online are more likely to be targets of cyber0bullying then those who lead less active online lives.

Meech, S. (2009). Cyber-Bullying is Worse than Physical Bullying. Media Violence. Greenhaven Press.

This article is about the rise of cyber-bullying and that cyber-bullying is worse than physical bullying. The author states that cyber-bullying is worse than physical bullying because it subjects the victims to humiliation from a large audience. Also, the author states that victims have no safe haven from cyber-bullying because it reaches into homes and invades the technologies that most children depend on for communication.

Riedel, C. (2008). The Fight Against Cyber-bullying. T.H.E. Journal, 35(5), 20-22. Retrieved from Education Full Text database.

This article is about the fight against cyber-bullying. School districts are trying a mix of prevention and punishment when it comes to cyber-bullying. School districts are pushing to incorporate internet safety into curriculum in schools, as well as tighten student conduct codes.

Patchin, J. & Hinduja, S. (2010). Cyber-bullying and Self-Esteem. The Journal of School Health, 80(12), 614-624. Retrieved from Education Full Text database.

This article examines the relationship between middle school students’ experience with cyber-bullying and their level of self=esteem. A random sample of 1,963 middle school students from 30 schools in the United States completed a self report survey of internet use and cyber-bullying experiences. Based on the survey, researchers found that students who were both victims and offenders of cyber-bully, had little or no experience with cyber-bullying.

Trager, G, (2009). New Tricks for Old Dogs: The Tinker Standard Applied to Cyber Bullying. Journal of Law & Education, 38(3), 553-561. Retrieved from Education Full Text database.

This article discusses how Supreme Court jurisprudence offers an effective way to combat cyber-bullying. The article also discusses ways that The Tinker Standard law can be used in conjunction with cyber-bullying.

Beale, A. & Hall, K. (2007). Cyber-bullying: What School Administrators (and Parents) Can Do. The Clearing House, 81(1), 8-12. Doi: 10.3200/TCHS.81.1.8-12

This article discusses actions that educators can take to prevent cyber-bullying in the schools. The article also discusses forms of cyber-bullying and recommended preventions and interventions.

Levy, P. (2011). Confronting Cyberbullying. T.H.E. Journal, 38(5), 25-27. Retrieved from Education Full Text database.

This article discusses ways schools, educators, and parents can confront cyber-bullying. The article goes on to discuss how to elevate the issue of cyber-bullying, for schools to provide staff training on cyber-bullying, and best practices to use when confronting cyber-bullying. Also, resources for cyber-bullying education are given in the article.